THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1793. [N° 1647.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

COPY of a letter from William Moultrie, Governor of South-Carolina, to Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States of America.

Charleston, Sept. 5. 1793.

Dear Sir,

THROUGH the medium of the Northern newspapers, we in this State, have been informed, that a dispute has taken place between the President of the United States and yourself, on some point relating to a prize; and, upon your differing therein, you laid with a degree of warmth that you would appeal to the people.—Viewing it as here represented, many real friends, to the Republic of France have taken great offence, as it conveys insult to a character, highly respected by his country, independent of the station which he fills: from hence much conversation and warm altercation arises.

My regard for you personally, as well as being the representative of a nation, I really esteem, induces me to request from you an exact relation of what did happen in your disputes, if any you have had; and that you would, in favoring me in my request, mention the time, the place and the manner; because opinions lead people more often astray for want of the knowledge of particulars. For my part, be assured my regard for you leads me to suppose, that your good sense could not permit you to behave with the least impropriety to the President. I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

with great regard
your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

Citizen GENET's Answer.

New-York, October 15 1793.
the 2d year of the French Republic.

Dear Sir,

I SHOULD long since have exposed the authors of a falsehood, which a dark and deep intrigue has laid to my charge, if I could have condescended to put myself on a level with those men, whom I too much despise to produce proofs against the absurdity of their accusations. But it is not thus that the representative of a great people, should conduct himself—it is not sufficient that he exposes those who traduce him, he ought to demand their punishment and to obtain it, if the representative of the sovereignty where he resides does justice.

It is to Congress that I wish address myself thro' the medium of the executive of the United States, to ask the severest examination of all my official measures, and of every particular step which may be supposed to have been an attempt upon the established authority of the American Republic: I shall conceal nothing, Sir, from this august body; I shall place under the inspection of every member, my instructions my correspondence and my conferences with the Federal Government: my correspondence with the French Government: the instructions to the Consuls of the Republic, and my correspondence with them: and, I hope that the result of the examination of these documents, and the analysis of the pretended threat imputed to me, of appealing to the people, will be a thorough conviction, that if I have spoken to your government, with the energy of a freeman, with the enthusiasm which at this day inspires and animates every Frenchman really attached to his country; if I have complained officially, and in no other way, of the conduct of certain officers of the Federal Government, whose intentions appeared to me both destructive of liberty, and favourable to our enemies: if I have declared that their tameness, their small meanness in the common danger which menaces free nations, did not appear to me to be consistent with the sentiments of their fellow citizens, with the true interests of their country: if I have expressed without disguise, my grief at seeing General Washington, that celebrated hero of liberty, accessible to men whose schemes could only darken his glory; it by this boldness. I have made myself the mark for all the resentment their utmost perfidy can occasion, I have never forgotten, what I owe to the supreme head of the executive of a great people, who were the first to open the career to freedom, the first to proclaim the Rights of Man, and whose existence is as dear to us, as ours is necessary to them.

I am as jealous of the esteem of the Americans, as that of my fellow citizens, and whatever efforts may be made to deprive me of it, I flatter myself with confidence, that I shall wholly preserve it. I believe that I shall be always deemed worthy in their eyes, of the fraternal reception they gave me from Charleston to New-York: and, I make no doubt, finally, that the brave General Moultrie, will never regret, to have been the first to acknowledge in me, the Envoy of the French Republic, and to have heaped on me those kindnesses and obliging attentions; the recollection of which will never be effaced from my memory. GENET.

BOSTON, October 26.

Citizen DUPLAINE, *Vice-Consul of the French Republic*,

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING seen in several news papers in this town, a mutilated translation of a letter addressed to me, by Citizen GENET, I, Vice Consul, at Boston, without entering into the motives of the translator for so doing,—think it my duty to submit to the Public, a true translation of it, with a fair statement of the facts, of which this letter is the consequence.

On the 20th of August last, the Privateer of the French Republic, the Roland, sent into this port the prize Greyhound, which she captured on the high seas, at a distance of about one hundred miles from any land. —On the 21st of the same month, after dusk, in the beginning of the evening, a man, unknown to the crew of the said prize, came to take possession of her, while she was under the protection of the frigate La Concorde.—Being informed of that circumstance, I thought it was my duty to prevent the seizure of that prize, as well by unknown persons, as by any civil or military officers of the country, agreeable to the Article 17, of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of 1778, between the United States of America and France.—To the Article 8, of the Consular Convention, of 1778, between the above mentioned parties.—To the Article 5th, of the Convention, between the United Netherlands and the United States of America,—The Article 8, of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, of the 8th of October, 1782 between the said States; and the 19th Article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between Prussia and the United States, the 10th of September, 1785.—All which Treaties and Conventions grant, to the Consuls of the contracting parties, the full, entire and sole jurisdiction, over the vessels of their respective Nations; as the Treaty, between the United States and the French nation, mutually grants, to those parties, all the advantages which either may grant to the most favoured Nation.—Under the sanction of this national Palladium, I went on board of said Prize, in order to exercise my Consular authority; and to oppose myself to the infraction of the most sacred Treaties, which I did, until compelled to yield to the authority of the Country.

Having, at that time, given a circumstantial account of those transactions, to Citizen GENET, Minister of the French Republic, I have received from him the following INSTRUCTIONS:—

NEW-YORK *Sept* 28, 1793. }
The Second Year of the French Republic. }

Citizen GENET, Plenipotentiary Minister of the French Republic to the United States of America to Citizen DUPLAINE, Vice Consul of the French Republic, at Boston

CITIZEN,

YOU demand precise instructions of me, on the conduct which you are to follow, in the extraordinary position in which you have been placed, by your zeal to fulfil your duties.—They shall be short.

"PERSIST in your protestation against whatever might, in the least degree, affect the rights of the French nation, and the character with which you are invested; afterwards give yourself up wholly, and without reserve, to the moral force of the Judicial Power of the United States; and confine yourself to presenting to that authority, which is independent of the Executive Power and its decisions, in one hand, our Treaties of Commerce and Alliance, which should be for them laws most sacred—in the other, the History of the immortal Revolution in America.—The latter ought to be, for just and grateful men, the only commentary on national compacts. If you are absolved, more than once bless and adore those free Governments—where man is ever sheltered from the foul strokes of despotism, so long as his conduct is justifiable, in the eye of the law. If you are found guilty, leave to the sovereign people of France and America to decide, through the organ of their Representatives, whether our bonds of Union are to be strengthened, or wholly broken, at a time when all the Courts have sworn the ruin of those Republics, which are founded upon the rights of man; at a time, when their perfidious policy has directed all its efforts to a division among them, that they may afterwards, with the more safety, operate their effectual destruction."

European Intelligence.

PARIS, August 5.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. Sunday, August 4.

MERLIN, one of the Commissioners from Mentz, entered, and ascended the tribune and said,—"Citizens, I am unprepared, and can only give you the substance of the surrender of Mentz. We gave it up, because three days later we could not have saved 16 000 brave Republicans, who withstood in it, during four months, the efforts of 80,000 men; 5000 of these brave men fell in its defence. Thanks to *Custine*, we suffered all the horrors of famine—Custine, who has so wisely provided, for the supply of Mentz, that a dead cat was sold at six livres, and a pound of dead horse flesh for two livres: 1900 wounded men were in the hospitals, and in want of every thing; we had 16 pounders, but no balls for that measure; the enemy had just set fire to a gunpowder magazine. The capitulation is infamous; but it is the 20th proposed, and the first accepted. Two days later, the garrison would have laid their arms, and been made prisoners of war. I hoped not to survive a capitulation; but signed this to deliver to brave a garrison. I attacked, myself, a redoubt which bore my name, with 25 volunteers: I carried it, and pursued 250 of the enemy. I leave it to feeling minds to demand the revocation of the decree issued against the brave garrison of Mentz."

THURIOT seconded the proposition. "We have been deceived," said he, "respecting the surrender of Mentz, every day. The garrison gave proofs of courage: They eat cats, mice, dogs, and cats; the soldiers look like spectres. To reward such valour, the staff of that fortress has been dragged to Paris, by light horsemen. Dubaget, who as our colleague in the Legislative Assembly, displayed always a candid and upright character, is among the number. I move that it be decreed, that the garrison of Mentz has deserved well of the country; that its first officers be set at liberty; that Aubert Dubaget be released from the custody of his light horsemen, and to come to this bar to give particulars, which will no doubt be worth civic crowns."—Decreed with applause.

MERLIN requested the honour to carry the decree to the army, which was then at Nancy.—Granted.

AUGUST 22.

A deputation of Americans being admitted to the bar, the orator said, "The Americans ever faithful to their treaties, have braved all dangers to supply your ports with flour, rice, coffee, and other necessaries; your brothers in the French colonies have also been distressed, and we have been eager to go to relieve their wants; we would be glad to continue our efforts, but we are prevented by a decree, which, if it be maintained, violates your principles and the treaties by which we are mutually connected. You doubtless do not wish to render enemies to each other, two nations formed to love one another! You do not wish to set to Europe the shocking example of violating treaties! We demand that you annul the decree which prohibits the exportation of all kinds of provisions, and hinders us from supplying our colonies." Petition refered to the Committee of Commerce and Marine, to make a speedy report.

SEPTEMBER 4.

REDUCTION OF MARSEILLES.

Letter from CASPARIN, *at Granet, dated August 23.*

"Yesterday our troops attacked and took the town of Aix. We have routed the Marseillois, taken 600 men and all their artillery. We are on our march to attack Marseilles, but a letter from a Provincial Municipality informs us that the gates of Marseilles were open; and that the people expected us with eagerness and enthusiasm. We advanced and entered the city without any obstacle, amidst shouts of *Vive la Republic, la Constitution et la Montagne.*

"The people offered us every possible aid. We answered that we were followed by our artillery, our ammunition, with abundance of cattle and bread. This our arrival put them to no trouble. The traitors and the counter-revolutionists took flight; they are pursued. We are now at Marseilles, humanity on our lips and in our hearts—We shall not however forget to avenge the law of the outrages it has received. We are much fatigued, but I forget my fatigues in embracing your brother and 600 patriots whom we have delivered."

Letters from the Commissioners in the department of the South.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 25.

"We entered Marseilles this morning at ten o'clock We owe the greatest praises to the army who yesterday dispersed that of the rebels.

"We had the pleasure of embracing our dear colleagues, and the releasing the imprisoned Patriots.

"We entered the city, followed by the army amidst the warmest acclamations.

"The aristocrats and the intriguers who had put themselves at the head of the administration fled, but several of them are taken. The good people of Marseilles now see, that those who they were taught to consider as a banditti, are the best fellows in the world.—All is here in the most shocking state of disorganization but nothing shall surmount our love for our country.

"Toulon remains; the counter-revolution is proclaimed in it. We are told that the white cockade is mounted; that the English have been received, and are masters of the place.

"We expect with impatience, the reinforcement promised from the army of Italy.

(*Signed*) "ALBITE, SALICETTI, NIOCHE, ESCUDIER."

[SIEGE of DUNKIRK.]

Letter from the French Civil Comptroller of the Marine, at Dunkirk, dated August 25.

The enemy's army remains still encamped on Affenkouke. Several advanced posts have been taken; one among other has established a battery, not more than half a league from the place; and several bullets have fallen in the town. The French army is encamped under the ramparts; during the day there have been many affairs of posts, and the skirmishes on both parties have kept up a continual fire.

At six o'clock, the garrison made a vigorous sally, drove the advanced guards above a league from the fortifications, and killed many of their men.—The batteries of the town kept up a terrible fire until nine in the evening. From that hour until six the next morning, not a musket was fired, and the night was perfectly tranquil. Our men, having been for three days harrassed with labour, had great need of this repose.

The floating batteries were as serviceable as on the day before. Citizen Castagnier twice repulsed a numerous body of horse, and prevented it, as well as a considerable train of artillery, from passing the Rhine.—The enemy erected two batteries on the Downs, which they directed at the floating batteries; but Castagnier twice silenced their fire, and obliged them to remove westward, though he could not dismount their guns.—I cannot sufficiently praise that officer, whose valour equals his patriotism.

We are prepared to defend this important town to the last extremity; the National Guard is most excellently disposed; and I may venture to assure you, that Dunkirk will maintain the reputation it acquired under John Bart.

Called to the Council of war, of which I am a member, I have not neglected the administration of the marine, which had been confided to me. In aid of

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(Signed) "ALBITE, SALICETTI,
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[SIEGE *of* DUNKIRK.]

Letter from the French Civil Comptroller of the Marine, at Dunkirk, dated August 25.

The enemy's army remains still encamped on Affenkouke. Several advanced posts have been taken; one among other has established a battery, not more than half a league from the place; and several bullets have fallen in the town. The French army is encamped under the ramparts; during the day there have been many affairs of posts, and the skirmishes on both parties have kept up a continual fire.

At six o'clock, the garrison made a vigorous sally, drove the advanced guards above a league from the fortifications, and killed many of their men.—The batteries of the town kept up a terrible fire until nine in the evening. From that hour until six the next morning, not a musket was fired, and the night was perfectly tranquil. Our men, having been for three days harrassed with labour, had great need of this repose.

The floating batteries were as serviceable at on the day before. Citizen Castaigner twice repulsed a numerous body of horse, and prevented it, as well as a considerable train of artillery, from passing the Flutain.—The enemy erected two batteries on the Downs, which they directed at the floating batteries; but Castaigner twice silenced their fire, and obliged them to remove westward, though he could not dismount their guns.—I cannot sufficiently praise that officer, whose valour equals his patriotism.

We are prepared to defend this important town to the last extremity; the National Guard is most excellently disposed; and I may venture to assure you, that Dunkirk will maintain the reputation it acquired under John Bart.

Called to the Council of war, of which I am a member, I have not neglected the administration of the marine, which had been confided to me: In case of

bombardment, I have made every provision for safety; I have placed tubs filled with water, at short distances beside the arsenal and all the magazines; I have removed hemp, cables, and all combustible materials, and have stationed a sufficient number of guards within the arsenal to ascertain its security; beside which, half the admiralty alternately pass the night there.

I have ceded to the town, at the requisition of the Council of War, such muskets, sabres, and pistols, as are necessary for its defence, with grape-shot of various dimensions, of which an immediate supply may be wanted, and which will of course be sent me. I have likewise sent all the mattresses that were in store to the hospital, for we have many wounded who must not be neglected.

LONDON,

Sept. 7. Two Provincial regiments are to be raised in Canada, besides the two regiments already levied in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick—Governors Wentworth and Carleton are to be Colonels of the regiments raised in their Governments. Lord Dorchester has the appointment of officers of the two regiments in Canada.

Of such importance was Admiral Macbride's despatch held to be, that three regiments at Portsmouth, intended for the expedition under the command of Sir Charles Grey, viz. the 19th, 22d, and 57th, amounting to 2000 effective men, were ordered on this new service. They were to embark yesterday, and if the weather would permit, to sail this morning, for Ostend.

Another draft from the guards, is soon to follow.

Orders are also given for additional bomb vessels and gun-boats.

Cheap Method of Recruiting for the Blessings of Despotism.

"On my return (says a late traveller) through Russia, from Tobolsky, going into a house where I was to lodge, I found a father chained to a post, in the midst of his family. By his cries, and the little regard his children paid to him, I imagined he was mad; but this was by no means the case.

"In Russia, people who are sent to raise recruits, go through all the villages, and pitch upon the men proper for the service, as butchers in all other parts go into the folds, to mark the sheep.

"This man's son had been selected for the service, and made his escape without the father's knowledge; the father was made a prisoner in his own house; his children were his gaolers, and he was in daily expectation of receiving his sentence.

"I was so much shocked with this account, and with the scene, that I was forced to seek another lodging immediately."

Extract of a Letter from Dantzick, Aug. 13.

"By the Polish accounts from Grodno, which go down to the 26th ult. the partition was signed with Russia, but not with Prussia; and Count Sievers seems to relax, and not assist his Prussian colleague so strenuously as he did in the beginning."

Retreat of the Duke of YORK's ARMY.

SEPTEMBER 12.

The intelligence brought to town yesterday morning by Capt. Popham, that a severe and bloody contest had taken place on Sunday last between the French and the army which covered the siege of Dunkirk, was confirmed in the evening by despatches received at the Treasury from Sir James Murray. The contents of these despatches have been this day communicated to the public in

THE LONDON GAZETTE, Thursday, September 12.

Whitehall, Sept. 11.

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"It is with extreme sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made upon that of Field-Marshal Freytag, upon the 8th instant. The latter was posted, as I have had the honour of informing you, at Hondtschoote, the right upon the canal, the left extending towards Leytel.

"The enemy had made an attack the preceding evening, in which they had been repulsed; but upon that day, attacking us upon every point, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in Gen. Walmoden, who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the centre of his line. He retired behind the small canal, which runs from Bulsum to Steenkirk.

"The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not yet received any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loss in the different actions is supposed to be near 1500 killed, wounded and missing; and that of the enemy has been considerably greater.—Three pieces of cannon, and between 200 and 300 prisoners have been taken. I understand the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon.

"Upon the 7th, his Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to Gen. Walmoden's support; but, finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the necessity of collecting his whole force, by abandoning the position he had taken near Dunkirk. Thirty two of the heavy guns, and part of the stores provided for the siege, were left behind, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched last night, and encamped this morning near Adinkerque.

"It appears that the enemy had collected forces for this enterprize, from every quarter of the country, from the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, and particularly that which had occupied the Camp de Cæsar. They were commanded by Gen. Houchard, who is said by the prisoners (though with what degree of truth cannot be ascertained) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpoede.

"In the retreat, upon the night of the 8th, his Royal Highness Prince Adolphus, and the Field-Marshal, were for a short time in possession of the enemy. A patrole of cavalry, which ought to have been in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Rexpoede, through which one of the columns was to pass, but which was then occupied by the enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a sword, upon the head and arm; but I have the satisfaction to say, that no bad consequences are to be apprehended. The Field-Marshal was wounded in the head, and I am happy to add, only in the same degree. He has, however, been unable, since that time, to take the command of the army. Capt. Orsar, one of his Royal Highness's Aides-de Camp, was killed, and another, Capt. Wangenheim, very severely wounded.

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"I must repeat, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and good behaviour of the troops in these repeated engagements. Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, commanded the Reserve-Guard, and much praise is due to his conduct and military skill.

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A body of forces were landed by Lord Hood, on the 28th ult. which took possession of the town and works, and which were immediately joined by the Royalists.—The French fleet took refuge in the inner harbour, and the British fleet took possession of the outer.

The French fleet surrendered soon after, upon condition that the Admiral's ship should be suffered to leave the harbour.

An extraordinary Gazette, containing the particulars of this affair, will be published this afternoon.

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"It is reported here, that he killed 3000, and took near 2000 prisoners. He is also said to have taken thirty two pieces of cannon. The victory was certainly complete, and the French retreated with precipitation to Bailleul and Armenthere. — In their panic they are said to have let go some sluices, to prevent their pursuit, by which a great number of them were drowned.

"Every person in the Duke of York's army, which I have just left, is in the highest spirits; and vigorous preparations are making, for continuing the operations of the Campaign.

"Beaulieu has not yet joined the Duke's army, but is expected to-morrow; and the Prince Saxe Cobourg will send reinforcements as soon as the siege of Le Quesnoy is terminated, which it is expected will take place very soon, as it was determined to attack that city by assault, yesterday or this day.——In short, every thing now wears the pleasantest aspect; and I have no doubt, that I shall be able to send you very good accounts soon.

"The army that attacked General Freytag was composed almost entirely of troops of the line, sent from the banks of the Moselle and the Rhine, and commanded by Gen. Houchard. He is said to have been killed at Pepeninghe, and his army to have suffered considerably.

On Thursday night, Prince Adolphus arrived *incog.* at the Hanoverian office, Bury-street S. James's, from the British Camp before Dunkirk.

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TO confirm the check of the Duke of YORK's army before Dunkirk, as an irremediable misfortune, on the one hand—as to pass it over, as one of those unfavourable events which may be immediately remedied, on the other—is, in our opinion, preserving an equal distance from the truth. The ill-success of this attempt upon Dunkirk, appears to have arisen from an impetuosity in his Royal Highness, which some have attributed to too eager a desire to attain the honour of taking the place, before any Austrian Commander should arrive to share it with him: But be that as it may; whenever an army receives a check in its operations, it must be considered as a misfortune; whenever a large portion of men are left in an engagement, especially when victory does not indemnify the loss, who will not lament it as a misfortune? When such an officer as Col. MONCHIN falls and at such a moment as he unfortunately has, the misfortune may be great indeed, because it may be irreparable.—But all these unfortunate circumstances which have befallen our army in Flanders, even in their aggregate state, cannot be considered with such a serious and alarming concern, as the unspeakable encouragement they will afford to the French nation; and we must well know the pains that will be taken, and the arts that will be employed, to propagate the event in all the forms of turbulent exultation. We can foresee the manner in which the retreat, however temporary it may be, of the Duke of York, will be represented to the French people; and we are not without our fears that it may have such an effect upon them, as may excite, or render more obstinate, the obstacles of peace; because, tho' the late misfortune may be soon retrieved, and as the Prince of Cobourg, by the capture of Quesnoy, is now at liberty to join in the siege of Dunkirk, we have a real expectation of its yielding, before the conclusion of the campaign, to the British arms; yet the effect of their late success, will be instantaneous through out the French nation, and will not only invigorate their patience under calamity, but their courage to pursue the mean which they are taught to believe will relieve them from it.

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We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the President of the United States, intends to set out for this city from Mount Vernon, some time next week.

Extract of a letter from Germanicum, dated Oct. 2

"Last night we were alarmed with the cry of fire about 11 o'clock. It was Mr. Levezey's mill, about 3 miles from here; it is burnt entirely down, together with 200 barrels of flour, and 2000 bushels of wheat.——It is supposed the loss amounts to 4000 dollars.

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In the Hospital on Bush-Hill, for the last 24 hours only one person died—and he died of the Flux.

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bombardment, I have made every provision for safety; I have placed tubs filled with water, at short distances beside the arsenal and all the magazines; I have removed hemp, cables, and all combustible materials, and have stationed a sufficient number of guards within the arsenal to ascertain its security; beside which, half the administrators alternately pass the night there.

I have ceded to the town, at the requisition of the Council of War, such muskets, sabres, and pistols, as are necessary for its defence, with grape-shot of various dimensions, of which an immediate supply may be wanted, and which will of course be sent me. I have likewise sent all the mattresses that were in store to the hospital, for we have many wounded who must not be neglected.

LONDON,

Sept. 7. Two Provincial regiments are to be raised in Canada, besides the two regiments already levied in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick—Governors Wentworth and Carleton are to be Colonels of the regiments raised in their Governments. Lord Dorchester has the appointment of officers of the two regiments in Canada.

Of such importance was Admiral Macbride's despatch held to be, that three regiments at Portsmouth, intended for the expedition under the command of Sir Charles Grey, viz. the 19th, 22d, and 57th, amounting to 2000 effective men, were ordered on this new service. They were to embark yesterday, and if the weather would permit, to sail this morning, for Ostend.

Another draft from the guards, is soon to follow.

Orders are also given for additional bomb vessels and gun-boats.

Cheap Method of Recruiting, or the Blessing of Despotism.

"On my return (says a late traveller) through Russia, from Tobolsky, going into a house where I was to lodge, I found a father chained to a post, in the midst of his family. By his cries, and the little regard his children paid to him, I imagined he was mad; but this was by no means the case.

"In Russia, people who are sent to raise recruits, go through all the villages, and pitch upon the men proper for the service, as butchers in all other parts go into the folds, to mark the sheep.

"This man's son had been selected for the service, and made his escape without the father's knowledge; the father was made a prisoner in his own house; his children were his gaolers, and he was in daily expectation of receiving his sentence.

"I was so much shocked with this account, and with the scene, that I was forced to seek another lodging immediately."

Extract of a Letter from Dartzick, Aug. 13.

"By the Polish accounts from Grodno, which go down to the 28th ult. the partition was signed with Russia, but not with Prussia; and Count Sievers seems to relax, and not assist his Prussian colleague so strenuously as he did in the beginning."

Retreat of the Duke of YORK's ARMY.

SEPTEMBER 12.

The intelligence brought to town yesterday morning by Capt. Popham, that a severe and bloody contest had taken place on Sunday last between the French and the army which covered the siege of Dunkirk, was confirmed in the evening by despatches received at the Treasury from Sir James Murray. The contents of these despatches have been this day communicated to the public in

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Tuesday last arrived at New London, the Ship Young Eagle, Capt. Lord, from Ostend, which he left the 24th Sept.—An intelligent Passenger, who came in said Ship, informs, that the Loss of the Combined Armies, in the Engagement on the 8th, was Rated, in toto, at *Five Thousand* Men; that the Loss fell heavily upon the English and Hanoverians; and that the French Emigrants rallied in England suffered severely.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Nov 4.

"The late seasonable and refreshing fall of Rain, has given new Life to our City—the absent Citizens are hastening back with their Families; the Mechanic and Artizan are resuming their respective Callings, and all Fear of Danger is now banished."

Extract of a Letter, of a late Date, from a Gentleman in Europe, to his Friend in this Town.

"You must not, however, imagine, tout I have any fixed Attachment to this Country.—If I have made myself acquainted with the Nature of the Government and Monarchy of this Country, it has only more firmly attach'd me to the American Principles of Liberty, and Republicanism.

"I would willingly give you a Detail of Politics; but, at this eventful Period, they afford Room for so much Diversity of Opinions, that to give a clear and just Account, would far exceed the Limits of a Letter that is to cross the Atlantic.—France, however, is not yet conquered: She bears up against the whole Might of Europe; and, in Spite of internal Commotions and Bloodshed; in Spite of the Treachery of the Generals; it is the Opinion of most candid Men, *she will not be conquer'd*. The allied Armies are wasting their Time in Sieges; and, it is said, they are again ravaged by Disease."

His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, is unanimously re-elected Governor of New Jersey.

No. 17, and 18 Days Drawing of Washington Hotel Lottery has been received at New York—Not a Prize was drawn out to exceed 1000 Dollars, except One—No. 48 884 drew 10,000 Dollars.

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For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

FROM the reiterated distresses of the town of Newport for the want of fuel, and the present exorbitant price of wood, I am induced to solicit the attention of the inhabitants for a moment:—in the year 1763,—and while this place was a British garrison, that very valuable COAL-MINE in the South part of this Island was opened,—tho' partially explored it afforded an ample support, and had it been pursued, I am confident would have produced as good coal as any in the known world.—I was frequently present, and in a manner concerned, and I have no doubt, if it was properly managed, that it would prove satisfactorily productive to the undertakers, afford every relief to the inhabitants, and preponderate their most sanguine wishes.—I wish to see the town interest themselves in this matter—it is of more importance than they, upon a cursory view, can possibly conceive.

Not less than 80,000 dollars are annually paid by this town for coal wood.

Consider what a consolation it would be for those, who from their unfortunate situation at present are rendered unable to procure wood, as they then might obtain fuel by labouring on the premises.—The exportation of coal would surpass all idea, and the annual balance in favour of the town equally comport with our wishes.—The town of Newport must apply to this source ere long—The approaching season, unhappily anticipates a prospect, when exigencies will require the united efforts of the people.

I have in haste thrown these hints to public view, merely for the benefit of the town, and shall feel my mind much relieved if any measures are taken in consequence.

A CITIZEN.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1793.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

IN controverting an idea advanced by *A Citizen* in your last paper, I shall neither approve or disapprobate the measure of Theatrical Exhibitions.—The sentence referred to, is the "astonishing presumption" in the construction he puts upon that passage of *Hamlet*'s paragraph, where he remarked, that "the remoteness of our situation from Philadelphia, and the healthfulness of our island would prove an antidote for any contagious distemper that then prevailed at that place." This doctrine, the *Citizen* suggests, is incompatible with the Omnipotence of the Supreme Governor of the Universe. The *Citizen* should have observed, that *Hamlet* there spoke after the manner of men, without the least pretensions of being taught the arcana of metaphysics; that his idea was consistent with the common course of nature; and that, if impartially examined, it would be found an expression uttered with equal propriety, as in asserting that the bark is an antidote for the fever and ague, or, the rod for a mischievous boy.

It is the general received opinion of the Faculty, that the malignant fever of Philadelphia was peculiarly incident to that unfortunate city*, that a removal of its inhabitants into any other place, though within a few miles, was most frequently a preventative against the operation of the infection, particularly if it had not already made its febrile appearance, and even then it often mitigated its malignancy; and that it rarely proved contagious to any, without the city, unless from predisposition, by inhaling its noxious atmosphere: therefore, where is the astonishing presumption or impiety in declaring that the situation of this island, from the salubrity of its air, will prove an antidote for the prevalent disease of Philadelphia.

SPECTATOR.

* *By dreams, or a common acquaintance with the succession of natural causes and effects, any prognosticator, from the situation of that city, may safely predict the annual recurrence of the fever, in seasons similar to the last.*

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Item, *A constitutional Code, for the future Government of the* GREAT MOGUL'S EMPIRE.

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Item, A *Plan for the Reduction of the white People, in the West India Islands.*

Moreover, and lastly, *A letter to the Dey of Algiers*: proving, that the piratical proceedings of his subjects are contrary to the *Rights of Man*, and inconsistent with *Liberty and Equality*; and further, exhorting him, the said Dey, for the happiness of his subjects, as well as those of other Nations, to adopt and establish, within his Dominions, the *democratic form of government*—which he, the said JULIAN, had framed for the purpose, and couched in the postcript of said letter.——These, together with some loose transcripts, postscripts, manuscripts, and other scripts, forming a comprehensive View of human nature; are the result of a long life (of twenty years) spent in the most philosophical researches.—The whole being like *Stower's Almanack*, a "*Magazine of knowledge and fun*," to be published, like the *Encyclopedia*, in monthly numbers.

Each number to be bound in *Ass Skin*, in honour of the deceased Author.

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The money is to defray the expences of an Expedition to the Moon, for the purpose of teaching the Natives of that country, Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man; and to bestow upon them a Republican System of Government, which our modern Lycurgus, and political Quixotte, has been pleased to frame for that purpose.—The patriot, who is to make this Lunar Excursion, like *Mahomet*, refuted the offer of several vehicles, to conduct him upwards; as fiery Chariots, winged Horses, and Celestial Sedans—and will be borne upon Nothing, but his own Ass.—It is said also, that in order to insure his success, he is to take up the Wonder-working bones of our *Marat*, in miniature; alias *Julian*.

Subscriptions will be opened, by the Widow of Marat, in France, by Citizen Genet, in America, and by the Plenipotentiaries commissioned by the Executive Council of France, and sent into Japan, New-Holland, Greenland, Kamtschatka, and the country of the Hottentots; for the purpose of establishing, in those Regions, the divine republican system of practical ANARCHY, which is now to great a blessing to the peaceful regions of France.

A short Sketch of our Author's life, will, we presume, be gratefully accepted, by those who have not had the honour or happiness to be intimately acquainted with him.—Julian was one of the rare Geniuses, formed by the hand of nature, at once to investigate and improve her Works.—Early in life, he discovered symptoms, which portended his future eminence in politics. In his riper years, he read (for his amusement) Montesquieu, and other authors, both ancient and modern, upon the science of Government, in which he found many things erroneous, and many which corresponded with the principles which he had laid down, in his own mind, as "*fundamentals*" in the science.—He lived to the good old age of a whole score of years, and concluded his reveries with this Christian and benevolent Prayer, that his efforts may not be lost to mankind; and we are firmly persuaded, that, when they spread from pole to pole, the LABOURS of JULIAN will astonish the UNIVERSE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Nov. 11.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop William, Anderson,	New York
—— Neptune, Borden,	Sagg Harbour
—— Briston, Borden,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York
—— Union, Church,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Reynolds,	New York
—— Leopard, Feller,	Providence
—— Clementina, Westcott,	Ditto
—— Betsey, Child,	Camden
—— Sally, Hampton,	New Bedford
—— William, Dillingham,	Charleston
—— Friendship, Rhodes,	Cayenne

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Ninepence,
The Rev. Mr. SMITH's Convention
SERMON,
From St. John xx. 23. *Whose soever Sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever Sins ye retain, they are retained.*

Sold by the Rev. Mr. Usher, in Bristol, Mr. Thomas Lippitt, in Warwick, Mr. Martin Reid, Narragansett, Mr. Bours, in Newport, and by the Printer hereof.

Gibbs & Channing

HAVE JUST OPENED,
From IRELAND,
A Consignment of 7-8 and 4-4
IRISH LINENS.

Which they will sell on very low Terms, for CASH, by the PACKAGE or PIECE.
Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, AT
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On THURSDAY, *the 14th Instant,*
At ELEVEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
At the Vendue-Room in Newport, Fifteen BOXES of 10 by 8, and 15 BOXES of 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, and a small INVOICE of DRY GOODS, without Reserve.
GARDNER & DEAN.

At private Sale,
A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.
Newport Nov. 11, 1793.

Wanted, an APPRENTICE,
At the CHAISE-MAKING BUSINESS,
AN active LAD, of about 14 or 15 Years of Age.—One from the Country would be preferred.——Apply to
JOHN STRATTON.
Newport, Nov 11, 1793.

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JOSEPH DURFEE,
THOMAS DURFEE,
GODFREY FERRY,
} *Commissioners.*

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BENJAMIN SAYER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

All indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to
ANN TOPHAM, Administratrix.
Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors against the Estate of JOSEPH CARD, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby notify all Persons having any just Demands against said Estate, that they exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.
ELISHA LAWTON,
SAMUEL VINSON.
Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have just opened
A large ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,
Which they are determined to dispose of at the very lowest Rate.
Newport, October 26, 1793.

A most excellent Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Just received, and now selling
Very Cheap for CASH, by
Caleb Green,
At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.
Newport, October 28, 1793.

Tuesday last arrived at New London, the Ship Young Eagle, Capt. Lord, from Ostend, which he left the 12th Sept.—An intelligent Passenger, who came in said Ship, informs, that the Lois of the Combined Armies, in the Engagement on the 8th, was Rated, in toto, at *Five Thousand* Men; that the Lois fell heavily upon the English and Hanoverians; and that the French Emigrants raised in England suffered severely.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Nov. 4.

"The late seasonable and refreshing fall of Rain, has given new Life to our City—the absent Citizens are hastening back with their Families; the Mechanic and Artisan are resuming their respective Callings, and all Fear of Danger is now subsided."

Extract of a Letter, of a late Date, from a Gentleman in Europe, to his Friend in this Town.

"You must not, however, imagine, that I have any fixed Attachment to this Country.—If I have made myself acquainted with the Nature of the Governments and Monarchy of this Country, it has only more firmly attach'd me to the American Principles of Liberty and Republicanism.

"I would willingly give you a Detail of Politics; but, at this eventful Period, they afford Room for such Diversity of Opinions, that to give a clear and distinct Account, would far exceed the Limits of a Letter that is to cross the Atlantic.—France, however, is not yet conquered: She bears up against the whole Might of Europe; and, in Spite of internal Commotions and Bloodshed; in Spite of the daily Treachery of the Generals; it is the Opinion of all candid Men, *she will not be conquer'd*. The allied Armies are wasting their Time in Sieges; and, it is said, they are again ravaged by Disease."

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Very Cheap for CASH, by
Caleb Green,
At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.
Newport, October 28, 1793.

SONG,

By PETER PINDAR.

As long as I live shall my fiddle stick move,
Whilst a fair one remains in the circle;
My cat-gut I'll scrape and be always in love,
While Beauty will give me a smile.

Time may turn my locks grey, or unmerciful pull,
every hair that now floats from my head,
And yet I'm resolv'd to be fool-born as a mule,
Nor quit the dear sex till I'm dead.

Anacreon died drinking! the Poet was right;
As for me wine possesses no charms;
But if I must die like the Greek with delight,
Let it be with a girl in my arms.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

THE Doctor wishing to amuse himself with the credulity of the votaries of Philosophy, proposed to the Royal Society of London the following question, of which he requested a solution, viz. "Why will a Tub with a Fish in it contain as much water as it will without the fish."

Many Academical pates were employed in solving this difficult problem. Many *ingenious* solutions were delivered in; but just as they were proceeding to publish the one that was deemed the most so, the Doctor informed them that there was a small inaccuracy in their operations, which he begged leave to rectify, by assuring them that a Tub with a Fish in it would *NOT* contain as much water as if the Fish were out.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *opposite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.—Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N B Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, may well by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4 1793.

FOR

Norfolk & Baltimore,

The BRIG

HIRAM,

SYLVESTER CHILDS, *Master,*

WILL sail the 15th Instant.——For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES MAXWELL and Co. or to the Master on board.

Warren, Nov. 1, 1793.

To be LET,

THE West End of the HOUSE, next below the Beef Market, a BAKE-HOUSE, GARDEN, and Two STORES on the Wharf.—Also a SHOP in Thames-Street.—For Particulars, inquire of WALTER EASTON.

Newport Nov. 4 1793.

STOLEN, about the first of October, from the South Side of the Long-Wharf, about 25 Fathom of 18 Inch CABLE.—Whoever will give Information to the Subscriber, of the Thief or Thieves, so that the above Cable may be recovered, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN WANTON.

Newport, Nov 5. 1793

St. Martin's SALT,

A small Quantity to be sold by

JOHN LANGLEY.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council, of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JONATHAN DEVOL, jun. late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, from the Date hereof; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, are requested to bring them in, at JOHN MANCHESTER's, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturdays in November, January, and March, where Attendance will be given, from One o'Clock, P. M. until Five.

REDFORD DENNIS,
SAMUEL TABER, } *Commissioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

JACOB TABER, *Administrator.*

Tiverton Oct. 7, 1793

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Worship of Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WALTER WIGNERON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent. All Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings. ROBERT TAYLOR,
EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

JOHN FAXON, *Administrator.*

Newport, Oct. 28, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's fur'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Bases, Pots, Kettles, &c.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds by Wholesale and Retail

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Middle TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him on the shortest Notice.

ALSO,

A small FARM, Distance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold, adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

For SALE,

As she now lies in New Bedford Harbour,

A Well built, full-rigged BRIG, about 86 Tons Burthen, well calculated for the West India Trade.—For further Particulars inquire of JOHN SPOONER, living in New-Bedford.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON,
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing

Newport, September 16, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON
of the first Quality.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Parlours,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Close Ditto for Shops
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails & Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails
Nutmegs and Raisins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod-Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,	Brimstone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Alum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Brushes,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Fustick and Lignum
Sheep-Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Brass Candlesticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Brass Kettles,
Grindstones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,	Chest and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Cabooses,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the Firm of CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and settle the same, by Cash or otherwise.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES, hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Sell.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

An APPRENTICE, *at the Hat-making Business*

A LAD about 16 Years old, by his Age—to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of the Printer.

SONG,

By PETER PINDAR.

As long as I live shall my fiddle stick move,
Whilst a fair one remains in our isle;
My catgut I'll scrape and be always in love,
While a beauty will give me a smile.

Age may turn my locks grey, or unmerciful pull,
Every hair that now flows from my head,
And yet I'm resolv'd to be stubborn as a mule,
Nor quit the dear sex till I'm dead.

Anacreon died drinking! the Poet was right;
As for me wine possesses no charms;
But it I must die like the Greek with delight,
Let it be with a girl in my arms.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

THE Doctor willing to amuse himself with the credulity of the votaries of Philosophy, proposed to the Royal Society of London the following question, of which he requested a solution, viz. "Why will a Tub with a Fish in it contain as much water as it will without the fish."

Many Academical pates were employed in solving this difficult problem. Many *ingenious* solutions were delivered in; but just as they were proceeding to publish the one that was deemed the most so, the Doctor informed them that there was a small inaccuracy in their operations, which he begged leave to rectify, by assuring them that a Tub with a Fish in it would *NOT* contain as much water as if the Fish were out.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq;*

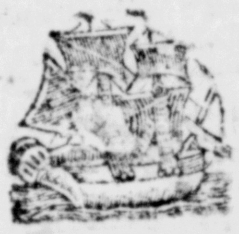
CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.——Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.



FOR
Norfolk & Baltimore,
The BRIG
HIRAM,
SYLVESTER CHILDS, *Master,*

WILL sail the 15th Instant.——For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES MAXWELL and Co. or to the Master on board.

Warren, Nov. 1, 1793.

To be LET,

THE West End of the HOUSE, next below the Brick Market, a BAKE-HOUSE, GARDEN, and Two STORES on the Wharf.—Also a SHOP in Thames-Street.——For Particulars, inquire of WALTER EASTON.

Newport Nov 4 1793.

STOLEN, about the first of October, from the South Side of the Long-Wharf, about 25 Fathom of 18 Inch CABLE.—Whoever will give Information to the Subscriber, of the Thief or Thieves, so that the above Cable may be recovered, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN WANTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1793.

St. Martin's SALT,

A small Quantity to be sold by

JOHN LANGLEY.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council, of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JONATHAN DEVOL, jun. late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, from the Date hereof; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, are requested to bring them in, at JOHN MANCHESTER's, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturdays in November, January, and March, where Attendance will be given, from One o'Clock, P. M. until Five.

REDFORD DENNIS, } *Commissioners.*
LEMUEL TABER, }

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JACOB TABER, *Administrator.*

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EDWARD THURSTON.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

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Newport, Oct. 28, 1793.

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For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

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For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

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Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

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JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY, } *Executors.*
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

Newport August 5, 1793.

George Champlin

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RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

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BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

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RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
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FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

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RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

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Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,

Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

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MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An APPRENTICE, *at the Hat-making Business*

A LAD about 16 Years old, large of his Age—to whom good Encouragement will be given.——Inquire of the Printer.